NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1892.—TWELVE PAGES.

THE SCOURGE ABROAD.

SMALL DECREASE IN HAMBURG.

REFUGEES SPREADING THE DISEASE-GERMAN MILITARY MANOEUVRES COUNTERMANDED-

NO CASES IN GREAT BRITAIN-RUSSIA'S LONG DEATH-ROLL.

Hamburg, Sept. 8.-The cholera reports for resterday show that there were 655 new cases, a rease of forty-seven compared with the figures of Tuesday. The deaths were 315, a decrease of eighteen compared with those that occurred on

Havre, Sept. 8 .- There were reported in this city yesterday nineteen new cases of cholera and eleven deaths from the disease. This is eight less cases and four more deaths then were reported on Tuesday.

Berlin, Sept. 8 .- A new cholera case is reported here to-day. The patient is a woman who arrived in Berlin yesterday. As soon as her condition was discovered, she was taken to the Monbit

The Emperor has countermanded the orders for the army manocuvres that were to be held at Biden, in Wurtemberg. This action is taken as a matter of precaution against an outbreak of

Owing to the constant arrivals in Berlin Hamburg refugees in large numbers, a police order has been promulgated directing that all arriving travellers shall immediately report themselves to the proper authorities, and that they be subjected to several days' observation. All strangers are rigidly eveluded from Brunswick, Wernigerode and other places, where the inhabitants are in a state of semi-panic. A Hamburg court official became insane yesterday owing to his frenzied fear of cholera.

The municipal authorities have asked the Minister of the Interior to give them permission to cremate the bodies of those who die of cholera in this city. The authorities are obliged to dispose of the bodies! and orge that cremation is the only safe

Brussels, Sept. 8 .- A case of Asiatic cholera has occurred at Vilvoorden, a town six miles northeast of this city. Vilvoorden is on the railway to Antwerp, and it is thought that despite the precautions taken the disease is reaching into the country by means of the railway.

Bremen, Sept. 8.—The people of this city are con-gratulating themselves that the cholera has disappeared from Bremen. Since last Saturday neither a single recognized nor suspected case of Asiatic cholera has been reported.

London, Sept. 8 .- The Leval Government Board states to-day that there is not a single case of cholera throughout the United Kingdom.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 8.-The returns for the whole Empire show that 4,694 new cases of chelera vere reported on Monday. The deaths nurribererd 2,540. On Sunday the new cases reported numbered 4,779, an excess of eighty-five cases over those reported on Monday. The deaths on Sunday were 2,073. Monday's figures show an increase of 467 over Sunday's returns. One husdred and nineteen new cases of the disease were reported yesterday in the city of St. Petersburg. This is a decrease of nineteen cases, compared with the returns of Tuesday. The death list yesterday was larger, however, than it was the day before, yesterday's total reaching thirty-nine against a total of thirty-four on Tuesday.

Paris, Sept. 8 .- In this city and suburbs sixtynine fresh cases of cholera and fifty-two deaths occurred to-day. A nurse employed in the St. Antoine Hospifal died during the day from the disease after only two days' illness. Every effort that science could suggest was made to save the patient's life, even an assistant, a mere youth, submitted to the operation of a transfusion of blood; but in spite of every care and attention the patient succumbed to the malady.

Victor Wilder, the musical critic of "Gil Blas," died to-day of cholerine.

Dublin, Sept. 8 .- The steamer City of Rotterdam from Hamburg arrived this evening, flying a yellow flag. She was boarded by the health officer, who was informed that one of the seamen ard had been attacked with cholera. The man was removed to a hospital and the steamer was thoroughly fumigated.

IMMIGRATION STOPPED IN QUEBEC. FAR-REACHING MEASURE ADOPTED BY AN ORDER

IN COUNCIL.

Washington, Sept. 8 .- United States Consul Ryder at Quebec, Canada, telegraphed the State Department to-day as follows: "Order in Council passed last night prohibiting all

immigration by water or land to Quebec

PASTEUR AND ANTI-CHOLERA VACCINATION.

London, Sept. 8 .- "The Times's" Parls correspondent latter says that his experiments with anti-cholera yaccine have never failed with animals. But he had been unable to apply the test to human beings without introducing the virus into the bowels, as he did with dogs. He had vaccinated persons living in contaminated centres, and none of them had taken cholera, and to further his work had applied to the King of Siam to be allowed to experiment in that country, where choices is epidemic. A similar application to the Russian Government had been unsuccessful.

THE EPIDEMIC ENDED IN PEESIA.

London, Sept. 8 .- "The Times's" Teheran corre-"The cholera epidemic has ceased here. spondent says: "The cholera epidemic has ceased here. The bazaars are again open and business has been resumed. The mortality here is variously estimated at from 13,000 to 20,000, while for the whole of Fersia it is at least 30,000."

A SUSPECTED CASE OF CHOLERA AT QUEBEC. Toronto, Sept. 8 .- "The Globe's " Quebec corre-

spondent telegraphs that there is reason to believe that a case of cholera has been found on board the steamer Wandrahm from Hamburg, which passed Father Point yesterday. The Quebec Government's proclamation forbidding immigration and making regu-lations for the inspection of vessels, was hurriedly Montreal, Sept. 8.—The following by-laws, made

under the authority of the clauses regarding epidemies, have been sanctioned by the Governor and are now in force in the provinces: "Until otherwise ordered, it is forbidden for any vessel coming from an infected port or reported to be infected with cholers, to touch at any point in the Province of Quebec or disembark anything whatsoever, passengers, crew or merchan-disc. It is the duty of the Municipal Council in the

Quebec, Sept. 8.—The steamer Lake Nepigon, from Liverpool, which had been detained in quarantine at Grosse Isle, was released this morning. Her passengers are still on the Island, however, and a vessel has been chartered to bring them to Quebec.

SEAMEN REFUSE TO SAIL FOR HAMBURG.

London, Sept. 8.—The presence of cholera in Hamburg has frightened seamen to such an extent that many of them refuse to ship on vessels bound for that port or intending to call there. Not only do idle seamen refuse to ship, but even some of these who have already signed articles decline to stand by their vessels when they learn that they are loading for iamburg. Among the latter class are the mate and eighteen of the crew of the Aladdin, Captain Rutter, ow at Falmouth ready to soil for Hamburg. They re the vessel instructd the captain to proceed against them under Section 243 of the Shipping Act. They were arraigned before a magistrate in Falmouth to-day. Great interest is manifested in the case, especially

hipping circles.

The Anchor Line steamer Furnessia, which sailed from Glasgow to-day, took 220 saloon and 400 secondpassengers; the White Star steamer Majestic, Queenstown, took 285 saloon and 220 second-passengers; and the Inman steamer City of

Chester, from Queenstown, took 163 saloon and 276 second-cabin passengers

SOLVING THE ALTHORPE MYSTERY. A MAN SUPPOSED TO BE THE MURDERER OF ANNE PRITCHARD ARRESTED ON STRONG CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

London, Sept. 8 .- A horrible discovery was made near the rallway station, at Althorpe, in the County of Northampton, on August 7. The headless and arm less body of a woman was found in a sack, secreted in a ditch by the side of the main road from Northampton to at least a month. It was part of the chemise that led to the identification of the victim as Anne Pritchard, of Birmingham, whose friends had not heard of her that she was going to Liverpool to marry a man named Anderson, an engraver. The police traced the girl to Northampton, where it was learned that she had been living with a man known as Rae Anderson, and that she had given birth to a child in June. The police searched a long time for the man, but could not find assumed name, and they soon learned that Rae Ander-Birmingham. He was at once arrested and charged with a double life, baying a wife and family in Birmingham, while at the same time he was supporting the Pritchard

A search was made of his office, and in the fireplace were found the calcined bones of what had apparently been a baby and the arms of a woman. All the facts were brought out at the Ceroner's inquest. The most important evidence against McRae was given by a man it was found. Other evidence was advanced at the baby were murdered in the house occupied by the victim and her paramour, in Northampton. McRae, it supposed, then sawed off the girl's head and arms ham, where he cremated them. Being unable to dis-pose of the trunk and lower limbs by means of fire, and being forced to get rid of them. McRae carried them out to the ditch by the roadside, after placing them in the canvas with lime, and dumped them where he thought the lime would destroy the evidence of his crime.

GREETING ROYAL VISITORS.

KING HUMBERT AND QUEEN MARGHERITA EN-

THUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED AT GENOA. Sept. 8 .- King Humbert and Queen Man gherita arrived at this port to day on board the yacht savoir, to take part in the Columbus fetes to be held The warships and merchantmen in the harbon were profusely covered with flags and streamers for of the royal visit, and the presence of King and Queen was made the occasion of a popular All the moles and the streets and hills in the vicinity of where the landing took place were densely crowded. The warships fired a roya The Ministers of State, all the municipal authorities and numerous members of the Chamber of Deputies received the King and Queen with much pomp and And before dusk hid the ship's signal of sore ony at the landing stage, and warmly welcomes was the signal for renewed and more enthusiastic cheering on the part of the great mass of people who thronged about the spot and struggled to catch a glimpse of the royal visitors. The carriage which conveyed the King and Queen to their destination was pelted with showers of bouquets all along the was traversed from the landing place

TO COMPETE FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

London, Sept. 8.-The German Emperor has decided America Cup in 1893. The Meteor was formerly the Thistic, the Scotch yacht which was defeated at New-York in 1887 by the Volunteer in the races for the America Cup. It is reported that Lord Dunrayen has accepted the challenge to race for the America's Cup, and intends to build an eighty-ton

It is hardly credible that the German Emperor should challenge for the America's Cup with the Meteor. As to Lord Duniaven's "accepting" a chal-Neteor. As to Lord Duniaven's "accepting" a chal-lenge for the America's Cup, that is a manifest im-possibility, as his lordship is not yet in possession of that trophy. It has been understood for some time that a challenge on behalf of Lord Duniaven for the cup was ready to be delivered when the present deed of gift should be modified or abrogated. That fortunate time has not yet arrived.

LAUNCH OF A NEW CUNARD STEAMER. Glasgow, Sept. 8.-The steamer Campania, built for the Cunard Steamship Company's New-York and Liver pool service, was successfully launched here to-day. The Campania is the largest steamer in the world.

VENEZUELA MAY HAVE PEACE NOW.

GENERAL CRESPO, THE REVOLUTIONIST, OVER THROWS THE DICTATORSHIP.

Washington, Sept. 8 .- Unofficial advices received a ing were to the effect that General Crespo has finally triumphed and the dictatorship has been overthrown General Crespo has, it is said, been called to Caraccas to assume the reins of government, and there is now a bright prospect for the restoration of peace in the distracted country.

F. M. M'DERMOTT ARRESTED FOR BRIBERY

THE NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATIC EX-ASSEMBLYMAN TAKEN INTO GUSTODY AT THE NEWARK

The Democratic primary election in Newark last night to elect delegates to the convention for nomi-nating a candidate for Governor at Trenton next Wednesday was characterized by bribery and attempted bribery of election officers. A warrant was issued early in the evening for the arrest of ex-Assemblyman Frank M. McDermot, proprietor of "The Newark Sun-day Standard." Charles Lyon, judge of election in the Eighth Precinct of the Fifth Ward, went before Judge Conion late yesterday and made affidavit that on Wednesday night he was visited in his house by Mc-Dermot, and that a proposition was made to him by McDermot for a money consideration to commit fraud in the election last night. Lyon alleges that McDermot offered to him \$200 to assist him in carrying the district for McDermot as delogate, and Lyon's son heard the conversation. An interview was appointed for Mesterday and McDermot again visited Lyon and offered \$300 to him. The agreement was made and McDermot gave Lyon as checks for \$175 and \$150, with \$25 in cash. Of the whole amount \$100 was to be given to John J. Griffin, the clerk of election in the district. A second affidavit was made by Edward L. Price, who swore that McDermot had offered him \$100 not to oppose his election. A third affidavit by Peter Beg will probably be made to day, showing that Me-Dermot had offered him money to run a young ticket

The Lyon affidavit with the checks Were placed in the hands of the court and the warrant was issued the Price affidavit. McDermot was arrested at the polls after the election in which he was defeated as delegate and was taken to the Second Precinct police station. He was extremely indignant and demanded a warrant for the arrest of James Smith, jr., Lyon and Price for conspiracy. The police court was closed and Judge Conlon had gone away and could not be

found at a late hour.

McDermot was a Democratic member of the Assembly in 1887 and 1888, and obtained considerable He was defeated for the nomination last year and was a candidate for the nomination in his district this year. In consequence of his last defeat, which was said to have been accomplished by the bosses, he was embittered and entered with zest in the factional fight now going on over the Governorship, using the columns of "The Standard" to attack the Democratic bosses. The penalty for the corrupt use of money in elections is two years' imprisonment or \$500 fine, or both.

REPORTED WRECK OF A " WHALEBACK."

Marshfield, Ore., Sept. 8.-The "whaleback" steamer Charles W. Wetmore is reported on North Spit Bar, a total wreck. The sea is washing over her. It is un-certain whether the crew is saved or not.

CHOLERA NOT CHECKED YET.

NEW CASES DOWN THE BAY.

FOUR VICTIMS DIE AND TEN OTHERS ARE STRICKEN DOWN.

CLEAN VESSELS SECURED FOR THE CABIN PASSENGERS OF THE NORMANNIA AND RUGIA - SEVERAL SHIPS RELEASED

FROM QUARANTINE AND THEIR

Cholera continued its work in the Lower Bay esterday. Four deaths took place on Swinburne Island, six new cases developed among the crew of the Normannia, three among the steerage passengers of the Rugia, and one among the steerage passengers of the Normannia on Hoffman Island. It vas not a cheering day's record. The resources of medical science and the rigid application of hygienic measures do not seem able to stop the spread of the disease among imprisoned ships and on the hospital islands. One good piece of news is recorded however, the securing of vessels on which the cabin passengers of the Normannia and Rugia can be placed and thus separated from those among whom the cholera has broken out. The end their long imprisonment on a cholera-infected ship will be hailed by the passengers of the Nor mannia with a delight which those who have not en in a like position can hardly realize.

There was joy down the bay yesterday also when the City of New-York, the Elbe, La Bourgogne, the Waesland and the Wyoming, were allowed to come up to the city.

erecting temporary quarters at Sandy Hook for detained passegers on infected ships is still under consideration.

Death nas been at work in the Lower Bay with scarcely any interruption for so many days that its dreadful novelty has worn off; and when the vellow flag on an approaching tug they prepare are two slips with twelve feet of water around then Yesterday's story, which came up late in the by the evening from the shunned and isolated Lower Quarantine, was dismal and alarming. Fourteen cases of cholera, ten of them new cases of illness, and four of them deaths which ended days of suffering, made up the terrible record. for it showed that the "disinfected, fumigated and thinned out more rapidly than before. They had as published in yesterday's Tribune. They had cleansed, isolated and watched carefully. Wednesday they were pronounced safe, and sent ace then the epidemic has been steadily at from the ill-fa'ed Normannia at daybreak, that distress, six sailors had been carefully lowered over the side and taken to Swinburne Island.

On the steamship Rugia, though there were really worse, for this unfortunate ship has every passenger still aboard. The steerage passengers are confined in their close quarters, and from day and kills them like sheep.

On Hoffman Island, where the steerage passen gers of the steamship Normannia are held, all the scientific appliances and disinfectants, and ali the care and watchfulness which are exercised of quelling the disease, for yesterday another of the immigrants was suddenly seized with cholers while he was among his fellows, and was in a dying condition before he reached the pesthouse at Swinburne Island.

On that island, the quiet of Wednesday, when were no deaths, was the full before the storm. In the hours between midnight on Wednesday and daybreak vesterday morning, in the bleak, bare hospital, surrounded by the dismal fog-covered sea, away from the world, the glorious light of the rising sun came through the windows of the hospital, the nurses had drawn the sheets over four still faces. The four who died had suffered many days. Two were little girls, one only eight years old, named little girls, one only eight years old, named Elfreda Schultz, and the other, Christina Hanses, Elfreda Schultz, and the other, Christina Hanses. have by the time he is ready to begin to morrow, ten years old, both from the steerage of the The Central Railroad of New-Jersey has offered to Rugia. Another death was that of a sailor on repair the abandoned truck to the pier, but I do the Normannia, Henry Frankel, thirty-nine years | not think it is needed. The station is easily reached old. From the Normannia's steerage there was one victim, Jacob Kessler, thirty-three years old. He was the first man taken ill with cholera among the steerage passengers of the Normannia after they had been moved to Hoffman Island He was taken ill on September 4, and all exer tions to save his life proved in vain.

The new cases of illness among the Normannia' crew are: Franz Albrecht, twenty-four years old; Adolf Meier, twenty-five years old; Gottlieb Daumishon; thirty-six years old; Gustav Neumann, twenty-five years old; Alexander d'Audile, twenty-four years old, and Carl Grumich, twentyone years old. The cases of illness among the Rugia's steerage passengers are: Gutav schoffer, one year old; Johann Podratskia, fortyfour years old, and Felona Koneschin, thirty years old. The man who was taken ill or. Hoffman Island is Karl Blunnig, thirty-eight years

It is a sinister fact that not a single case of recovery, with the exception of the nurse, Adelaide Merries, has yet been reported from Swinburne Island. There are now sixty-seven patients

Eight people in the steerage of the Rugia, who belonged to families of which some member had already been stricken with cholera, were removed from the ship yesterday and isolated on Hoffman Island. Additional tents have been put up there for the care of any further cases.

Last night Dr. Jenkins, in speaking of the disposition which he proposed to make of the cabin and steerage passengers of the Normannia and Rugia, said that the people on the Moravia would be allowed to remain on the ship, as he thought that the disease had been completely stamped out on board of that vessel. But late in the evening the yellow flag, the prearranged signal to tell the Health Officer at Hoffman Island of new cases of cholera, was raised on that steamship, which meant that one new case at least had appeared on board.

A SUGGESTION BY SUPERINTENDENT BYRNES. Police Superintendent Byrnes, when asked yesterday if he thought the cabin passengers on the Nor mannia should be transferred to tents at Sandy Hook or to one of the steamboats of the Stonington Line, replied that he did not think either plan was practicable enough to meet the emergency. He said:
"It is doubtful if the passengers could be made comfortable or safe in tents on the beach. There is no time in which to provide suitable drainage in such a place, for one thing, even if tents and provisions for the table could be supplied. Then there would be no sufficient way of guarding against the escape of some passengers or against the visits of unauthorized persons. One of the Stonington steamers would not be suitable for use as a floating hospital in the Lower Bay. My plan would be to ask the steamship company that owns the Normannia to send another steamslip and anchor her 500 yards away from the gers who have not been sick to the clean vessel. member that an ocean steamship is like a hig hotel, with every arrangement for comfort. After remaining a week on the clean vessel the passengers might be permitted to come to the city if none of them had shown symptoms of disease. Meanwhile the infected vessel could be disinfected so thoroughly as to be safe, and it could be sent back to Hamburg.

DECIDING ON SANDY HOOK. ECRETARY FOSTER WANTS IT FOR QUAR-

ANTINE. THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY OFFERS ITS ABANDONED TERMINAL SHEDS THERE

FOR THE USE OF DETAINED PASSENGERS. use of the Sandy Hook lands, and to propare the sheds for the accommodation of people. This work can be done in two days it is thought, and there

night by telegraph.

This plan was adopted last evening by Secretary Foster after a conference with Secretary Tracy, ex-Surgeon-General Hamilton, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre and others, all of whom visited Quarantine and Sandy Hook yesterday, and made a thorough investigation with the view to selecting a proper place for the landing of detained steamship passengers. Health Officer Jenkins also is satisfied that this is the best thing to be done in the emergency.

thing to be done in the emergency.

Secretary Foster, last evening, speaking of the selection of sandy Hook, said: "The Government is building a fort on the outermost point, and has a proving ground, a light-house and a life-saving stattor." with these works, live on the point. Secretary of War hesitated to give his consent to the use of Sandy Hook, on the supposition that the answered my request with the question: "Can't you find some other place?" and also mentioned the numwatchers at Upper Quarantine now see the side of the Hook some distance back from the point, for bad news. They are scarcely ever deceived, and easily accessible. They were formerly occupied owns all the point back to the narrow neck. It pur that cuts off these piers from the point where the people are. The point is accessible from it only over inspected" crew of the Normannia was being neck at the end toward the mainland is also guarded The place where the piers are is also almost almost cut off from the rest of the Hook. This high ground can be used if needed.

"It is proposed to utilize these sheds for passengers These are the sheds, with floor and roof, and all they gree that this is the most excellent place for the harbor there, and I am told it is inaccessible in stormy weather. The advantage of Fire Psiand is that there is a hotel there for people to go to, and they might perhaps be more comfortable there than we can make The benefaction of J. Pierpont Morgan in getting

we have a number of vessels coming that way he the sheds and build barracks in addition, and make there may be no necessity of using the sheds to any great extent. Dr. Sternberger, the government bacteriologist, Professor Welch, of Johns Hopkins I think, was four-ded on a misapprehension. I have now given to him all the details of the plan. "As to the permanent provision for an abode for de-

That seems to be a good place for a permanent station Zhough. Dr. Gibon says Providence prepared sandy Hook for that purpose. It is a double peninsula with not more than 400 feet to be guarded

"Criticisms were made a few days ago at the failure of the Government to inspect vessels entering the harbor by Hell Gate. I telegraphed the secretary of War to have a ting sent to Willet's Point to stop them. Lieutenant Bell was sent there yesterday, and to-day stopped four vessels, one from Europe, and the rest from Canada. There was no health officer to inspect

Lieutenant Bell was sent there yesterday, and to day stopped four vessels, one from Europe, and the rest from Canada. There was no health officer to Inspect them, and they are held. Dr. Jenkins, however, says he will have an office; there to morrow."

Secretary Foster said that he had intended to leave the city as soon as he had met his wife and daughter, but he thought the cholera might make it advisable for him to stay here a few days longer.

Colonel Gillesple, of the Army, who is he charge of the Government reservation at Sandy Hook, said yesterday, when asked about the proposition to transfer passengers from infected ships to that place: "I have seen a great deal about it in the papers, and that is about all. The agent of the Hamburg Line called upon me yestersay and conferred with me about the feast-billty of putting the passengers of the Normannia ashore there. There is no water there except such as is obtained by surface drainage; that is, by sinking pipes and letting the water from the sandy soil dram into them. This furnishes fairly good water, though at times it gets a little bracklish; but such a supply, I should tame, would hardly do if a pestlence broke out among people detained there. However, I cannot, of course, go deeply into the sandlary aspect of the question. That is a question for the expects. "I understood from the agent that the Central Railrond of New Jersey had offered the use of the sheds the company left standing on the reservation when its railroad terminus was moved over to Atlante Highlands. These are open sheds, but I suppose they might be boarded up on the sides if necessary. But this was only an informal talk, and so far i have received no word from my superior officer, the Supply and the second tree of the brillians and are in fairly good condition. I helieve, upon the application of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, we have given them the use of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey at sandy Hook are still standing and are in fairly good condition. I believe, upon the applica

MR. MORGAN'S GENEROUS OFFER. HE CHARTERS THE STONINGTON FOR THE NOR-MANNIA'S CABIN PASSENGERS-THE RUGIA'S

WILL GET THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

J. Pierpont Morgan yesterday offered to Dr. Jenkin and to the Hamburg-American Packet Company the use of the steamboat Stonington for the cabin passen gers of the detained Normannia. The offer was at once gladly accepted by the Hamburg Line and by the Health Officer. The Stonington is a boat of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company which is now laid up at Stonington. Her sister ship, the Narourg Line people sent to her to get plans and measure ments so as to have everything ready to put abourd the Stonington when she arrives here. Captain Milier,

the president of the line to which the Stonington belongs, telegraphed yesterday to have her sent here immediately, and she is expected to arrive this morn-ing early. All necessary supplies, cots, etc., will be put aboard of her and she will steam down to Lower Quarantine, where she will be anchored and the cablu

passengers of the Normannia placed aboard her. At an early hour this morning, also, the old line d-battle ship New-Hampshire will be towed down the Bay and anchored south of Swinburne Island. was offered some days ago by the Secretary of the Navy for the use of the Quarantine officials. To the New-Hampshire will be transferred the cabin passengers of

The Stonington, upon which the first and second abin passengers of the Normannia, 480 in number. will live, is one of the old boats of the line, having been built in 1866. She is a good, comfortable boat, however, and can accommodate all the cabin passenseems to be little doubt that the War Department will has 125 staterooms, most of them with two bunks in grant the request, which Secretary Foster made last each, and sixty bunks in what used to be used for a dining-room in the after hold. Then there are about twenty bunks forward, which, when the steamer ran on the Stonington Line, used to be used for the accommodation of second-class passengers, besides quar-The Stonington is a sidewheel steamer, of 1,634 tons feet depth of hold. She was used a year ago this season as headquarters for the New-York Naval Rewhile on the annual cruise.

The New-Hampshire, by a singular coincidence, is the vessel which was used this senson as the head-quarters for the National Reserve. She is an old lineof-battle ship, and in her big cabin and in her ward room has about thirty staterooms. She has also division rooms in which cots could be put up for single men or women. The staterooms are large, and although there is only one bunk in a room, there is abundant space for a cot to be put up in each of them. The New-Hampshire was towed here from New-London, where she had been doing duty as a receiving-ship, last July, to be used by the National Since the cruise of the Reserves she has been lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

J. Pierpont Morgan's letter offering the use of the Stonington to Dr. Jenkins was as follows:

The emergency which exists for extending immediate relief to the cabin passengers on the Normannia and other ips confined at Lower Quarantine, has led me to charter rom the Stonington Company the steamboat Stoning on, belonging to that line, which I hereby place at your disposal for the use of cabin passengers from ships now detained, or which may be hereafter detained, at Quaran-Please notify me at once if you are prepared to accept

this boat for the purpose mentioned, and are willing to exame the relief to the passengers which the boat afforis.

Mr. Boas, agent of the Hamburg-American Line, said yesterday: "We are much relieved now that we have secured ships upon which the cabin passengers of the Normannia and Rugia can be separated from the steerage passengers. By to-morrow the Normannia's cabin passengers will be sleeping comfortably on board the Stonington and the Rugia's comfortably on board the Stonington and the Rugla's on board the New-Hampshire. We have been busy all day getting ready cots, provisions and all that will be necessary to make the enforced stay of those on the Normannia and Rugia as comfortable as possible. Many complaints have been made by passengers on the Normannia regarding their detention at Quarantine. No one regrets the unfortunate state of affairs more than the officers of the company. The ship has been detained by the Health Officer of the port, and we have done all that we could be ameliorate the condition of the people detained op board. This whole business is a most unfortunate one for us, and we suffer from it greatly. The Jenkins received a telegram from Governor

or, Jenkins received a telegram from Governor wer last week authorizing him to sent a steamer, or necessary to purchase one, for removing cabin pasgers from detained steamers; wew-London, sept. a special).—The Stonington, one the oldest vessels of the Stonington Line, which nerty ran between Stonington and New-York, and ich has for some months been tied up here, has a chartered by J. Pierpont Morgan for the use of cabin passengers of the cholera-infected vessels at hor in New-York Harbor. Early to-day, orders each there by J. W. Miller, general manager of been chartered by J. Pierpont Morgan for the use of the cabin passengers of the cholera-infected vessels at anchor in New-York Harbor. Early to-day, order were sent here by J. W. Miller, general manager of the Stonington Line, to have her fitted up immediately for her trip to New-York. Those who have been it charge of her, and also a large number of others, at once set about getting her in readiness. A permit has been granted by the local inspectors, and it is expected that she will leave here about 12 o'clock tonight, under her own steam. She will be accompanied by a tugboat as far as New-Hawen, so that in case her boiler, which is an old one, gives out, immediate assistance will be at hand to tow her to her destination. Another ting will meet and accompany her through Hell Gate and the East River. Richard Deming, assistant to the president, is in charge, and tonight he stated that he was putting in fifteen tons of coal, and expected to reach Pier No. 36, North River, by moon Friday, with the old craft in fairly good condition for the uses to which she will be put. One of her bollers is disabled.

RELEASED FROM QUARANTINE. TALKS WITH PASSENGERS ON LA BOURGOGNE

AND THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AS THEY LANDED AT THEIR PIERS.

La Bourgogne arrived at her dock in this city about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She was accompanied from Quarantine by the City of New-York. For fully three hours before that their plers crowded with friends of the passengers. The pas-sengers all said they had been well treated by the steamship company.

Mrs. Hicks Lord, who, with her mald, was among the first to come ashore, stopped only a moment, but long enough to say that she at no time feared that the cholera would reach the vessel. jurious effect upon her dresses. She said she did infection was thorough, it was careful. Mrs. Hicks Lord added that drinking water had run out, but this was denied by several passengers and the officers,

Miss Johnstone Bennett, who starred in "Jane last season, said she was much provoked with the pet schemes. The English politician has quickly whole proceeding. The Quarantine, she thought, was a farce, but while she only thought the detention was farcical, she said positively that the funigation of baggage was. The process as described by Miss Bennett consisted in rubbing the outside of the trunks and bags with some disinfecting fluid. This work was done superficially, she said. She said they had had a good sime on board for the last five days, but

she was glad to get ashore.

There was a happy look in the faces of the passen gers of the City of New-York as the gang-plank wa shoved abourd and they were allowed to come ashore and greet their friends and relatives.

"There were rumors," said one of the passengers, that we might be detained several days at Quarantine In spite of this the evening was passed by the cabin pas sengers in a social way. There was dancing on board, with apparently as much enjoyment as any of the There were songs and recitations in which Mr. and Mrs. Digby Bell took a prominent part. The sullivan Corbett fight served to excite the interest of the sporting element on board. A tug was hired mation about the fight from the telegraph office at Quarantine. There was considerable money placed on the fight before the news could be obtained.

H. C. Daval, Mr. Depew's private secretary, was one Mr. Depew's baggage until it should be looked over by the inspectors. Mr. Duval said: "Mr. Depew is in the best of health and has thoroughly enjoyed his trip. He went away to get rest and he has secured it. He has returned a week earlier than he expected on ac-Hamburg he could not sleep nights and he thought he might as well return home. He did not see Mr. Carnegle, as some said he was going to do, to speak a word in favor of the Homestead strikers. He went not afflicted with seasickness. He was one of the few who were not. He and I were about the only

few who were not. He and I were about the only ones in the cabin not sick on the roughest day that wo had."

Garret A. Hobart, of New-Jersey, was among those on board. He was one of the first to leave the ship after the steamer had landed. It was said by the other passengers that they had seen little of him. Digby Reil, the actor, was feeling "splendid," he said. "My season opens on the 19th of this month, he added, "but I was afraid we might not be able to meet our engagement at that time. If they should decide to keep us at Quarantine for a time. I have enjoyed my vacation immensely. We didn't fear the enjoyed my vacation immensely. We didn't fear the cholera very much, for we had a clear bill when we sailed. If we had had the least bit of sickness from any cause, I am afraid we should have had to stay at Quarantine for some time."

R. C. KERENS DENIES A REPORT. R. C. Kerens, the Missouri member of the National

on board the Normannia to see his wife, yesterday

PRICE THREE CENTS. CHOLERA AND POLITICS.

MR. DEPEW DISCUSSES THEM HERE AND

DEPOPULATION OF EUROPEAN SUMMER RESORTS -A CRISIS FOR HOME RULE-REPUBLICAN

SUCCESS SURE THIS FALL. Chauncey M. Depew went straight to his home at Dobb's Ferry when he landed from the steam-

ship City of New-York yesterday. When seen by a Tribune reporter last night he looked tired, but talked with his usual force and readines He said, in speaking of the cholera: "The panic in Europe over the cholera is much reater than I find it in New-York. The rush of Americans from the Continental watering places

to the transatlantic steamers surpasses anything in the previous history of European travel. Apcess of the accommodations. All the watering places were being emptied when I left there. "The authorities were establishing a rigid

quarantine against the disease everywhere. The English quarantine may lead to important results, in fact, to the restraint of future immigration into England. Great Britian is now the dumping ground of Europe. There are no restrictions. The pauper element of the continent finds its way to London and Liverpool to add enormously to the already terrible misery of the unskilled laboring classes in those places. There has been a sort of free-trade feeling in England, which has made it impossible to propose of adopt measures to restrict this emeigration, and public men whom I met hailed the opportunity presented by the necessity of precautions against cholera as a providential chance to build a fence against this sort of immigration for all time to RUSSIA BLAMED FOR IT

"Cholera is universally charged in Europe to the

onditions existing in Russia, and to the expulon from that country of a portion of her people. The cholera at Hamburg is undoubtedly, according to the statements of people who have been experienced anywhere, both in point of the number of cases to the population, and the number of deaths to cases. Cholera has been in Paris all summer, but has been confined to certain portions of the Seine, and has not spread over the whole city. There is cholera at Havre, and it undoubtedly exists in most Continental ports from which vessels sail to this country.

"President Harrison has demonstrated that the Federal Government should take hold and adopt; or be empowered to adopt, measures which shall cover every port in the United States. Cholera can be kept out of a city like New-York or Boston, but, once there in epidemic form, the conse quences would be too ghastly to contemplate. EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.

"I landed in England in the midst of the passions and prophesies occasioned by the result of their recent election. We never have had in the United States such intense feeling since the Civil War as exists in England over political onditions. I listened to part of the debate on the resolution of want of confidence which turned out the old Ministry. It was rather an exhibition of partisan oratory than a debate. Everybody knew precisely what the vote was to be. The eloquence was not to convince anybody, but resembled a prize debate at a college commencement. We should call it 'talking through their hats.' There was only one speech made that meant anything, and that was by John Redmond. All the others, though some, like Gladstone's and Chamberlain's, were of a high order of eloquence, were simply statements of party positions on well understood lines. Redmond, however, with singular directness and precision, and in excellent form, stated the Irish demand, which he outlined as an Irish Parliament independent of Imperial control, and which should have absolute power over the land, the judiciary and the constabulary; that Irish prisoners now in English prisons for crimes committed for political purposes should be released; and that the evicted tenants be placed back in their holdings by the eviction of the present tenants. Turning to Mr. Gladstone and to the party, he said in substance: 'The Irish distrust you and all English parties. We are going to put you in power by our votes. Unless you grant these demands we'll turn you out." Redmond represented twelve votes; McCarthy four or five times that number. threat to so voice the public opinion of Ireland as to compel the Irish majority, who sat in sullen silence while he spoke, either to accept his leadership or to be driven from power by the Irish people, following his lead. of Home Rule for Ireland.

"Mr. Gladstone has only forty majority, including all the Irish members. He has labor votes, demanding that their measures shall take precedence of Home Rule, Welsh Radicals demanding preference for their measures and the English democracy insisting on the same for their caught on to the lesson of the late election. namely, that Great Britain proper, outside of Ireland, has lost its interest in Home Rule. With Mr. Gladstone, however, Home Rule is a principle, with whose triumphant establishment he wishes to close his long and splendid career. With his followers it is a policy which indiscretion on the part of the Irish would lead them abandon or relegate to the rear."

GLADSTONE AND HOME RULE.

"Mr. Gladstone 1- now preparing a Home Rule bill which will be in the nature of a constitution for Ireland. It will go as far as his Engish, Scotch and Welsh supporters will sustain him in going, and it will be for Ireland a realization beyond anything that could have been hoped for during the last hundred years. If this measure passes the House of Commons and goes to the House of Lords, and is rejected, as it will be, then Mr. Gladstone will perfect measures embodying the large scheme of reform included in the Liberal party's programme, send them to the House of Lords to be also rejected, and go to the country with the certainty of a triumphant return to power with strength sufficient to insure of the first ones ashore. He looked after his own and the success of all his measures. If, however, the Irish politicians insist upon a Home Rule bill more than he can carry with his Liberal friends, and the bill which he proposes is rejected by Irish votes in the House of Commons, then it is the judgment of the wisest Liberals in England that Home Rule for Ireland is dead.

"They say 'We have split our party, lost a large and influential constituency and many of our ablest leaders on this question. We have remained out of power for six years for this one issue, and if we are beaten when we are doing the best we can for Ireland, by the Irish themselves, then we must turn our attention exclusively to the great measures of suffrage, disestablishment and indus trial reform which are demanded by England, Scotland and Wales.' In this emergency they look to the wise, patriotic and conservative sentiment of the Irish in America to control their hot headed and factional brethren on the other side.

"The Irish in America, with a devotion and un-

selfishness rare in the annals of expatriated peoples, have contributed several hundred thousand dollars a year for Home Rule in Ireland. This has paid expenses of Irish elections; paid salaries which have enabled the Irish members who could not otherwise have left their business to sit in Parliament, and has looked after the welfare of the evicted tenants. The Irish in America, therefore, have the strongest right to give advice to their brethren at home. Certainly if Home Rule fails now it will never again become a fac-

Continued on Seventh Page.